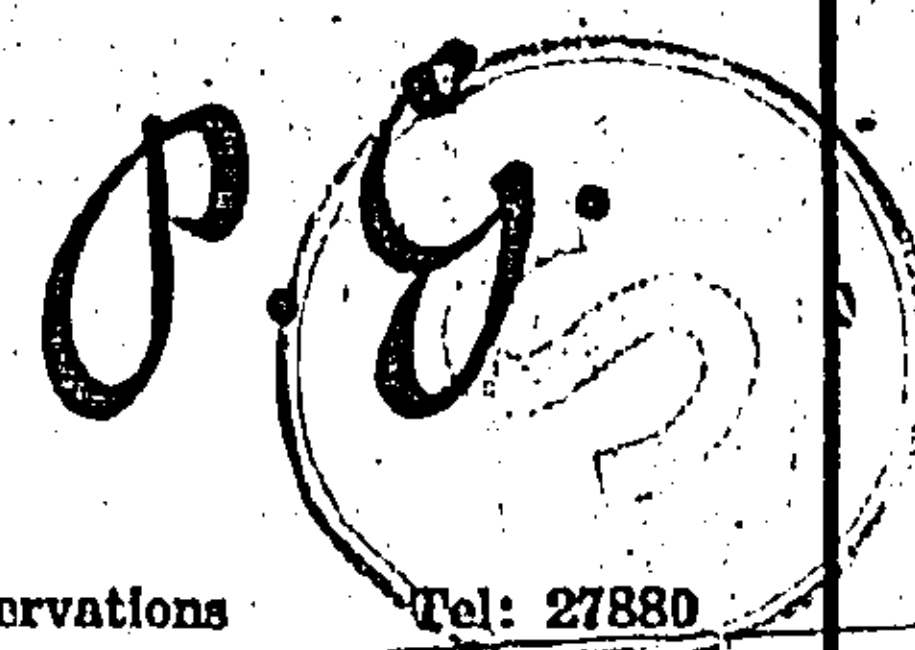


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MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1947

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## Attempt To Infect Water With Germs

Baghdad, Dec. 28.—The Iraq authorities today arrested a man suspected of trying to place tubes containing cholera germs in a stream at Ramadi, near the Royal Air Force base at Habbaniya. It was learned officially here.

Tubes of different sizes, said to have been found in his house, have been sent to Baghdad for analysis.

It was said that the arrested man sold his house a week ago and had a passport which is in order.—Reuter.

## MISSING SUPER-FORT FOUND

### Crew Believed Alive

New York, Dec. 28.—The United States Superfortress aircraft missing over Alaska since last Tuesday has been sighted on the Northern Peninsula, New York radio reports said today.

The reports added that a search pilot who saw the aircraft radioed back to his base that some of the eight members of the crew were still alive. The temperature at the spot where he saw the plane was 20 degrees below zero.

The radio reports added that it was reported from Fairbanks, Alaska, that a skiplane had landed near the Superfortress which was 160 kilometres north of Nome. A rescue team, meanwhile, was fighting its way towards the wreckage where five of the crew were reported to be alive.—Reuter.

### SURVIVORS SEEN

Nome, Alaska, Dec. 28.—Four survivors have been seen around the B-29 superfortress which crashed landed last Tuesday with its crew of eight on the ice-bound Seward Peninsula, and the Air Force today planned to send a glider into the fog covered area in a rescue attempt.—Associated Press.

### DAWN SEARCH

Fairbanks, Alaska, Dec. 28.—Efforts to reach a B-29 superfortress which came down on the North-eastern Seward peninsula with eight men on board probably will begin at dawn, officers at Ladd Field said today.

Reports received last night said survivors had been sighted near the scene. However, officers said these might have been eskimos or trappers.—Associated Press.

## EDITORIAL

### 1947 In Retrospect

NINETEEN hundred and forty seven is nearing its end and it is natural at this time to reflect on what the year has brought to Hongkong. Certainly, among other things, material prosperity: in many instances trading and business have surpassed all expectations—a bumper year. By this yardstick Hongkong's recovery can be said to be complete—a physical and financial achievement which leaves most of our visitors either nonplussed or lost in admiration. Administratively the Colony has been shocked, pleased, teased and in turn disappointed. Much good, solid rehabilitation work has been carried out. Although crime, both petty and major, continues to be a sinister problem, the police force is being slowly re-created into an effective body for crime prevention and detection. The health of the Colony has never been better, while the energetic anti-smallpox and anti-cholera campaigns met with a response which proved beyond doubt that the public is at last willing to embrace modern methods of immunisation. Two important acts of legislation laid wide repressions—a Bill which imposed direct taxation and a revision of the Landlord and Tenant's Proclamation offering certain safeguards to tenants and assistance to landlords. If the first shock of the Inland Revenue Ordinance has passed, resentment remains that it was made effective before the much vaunted move towards self-government

## NEHRU'S ACCUSATION

### Kashmir Invasion Backed By Pakistan's Arsenal

## WITHDRAW TRIBES REQUEST

London, Dec. 28.—The Sunday Times today printed a despatch from its New Delhi correspondent reporting, "on the highest authority," that on December 22, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, handed to Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, a formal note which, "although couched in friendly terms, states that the Indian Government is satisfied that the invasion of Kashmir has the backing of Pakistan's arsenal and trained personnel, who are held responsible for the obviously experienced direction of the operations."

The correspondent said the note called on Pakistan to withdraw the tribes and its own personnel "immediately," failing which the Indian Government would appeal to the United Nations Security Council. If no reply was received by Wednesday, instructions would be issued without further delay to the Indian United Nations representative.

The correspondent added that the Indian Government had been driven to this drastic action by the "realisation that, as long as the invaders are reinforced and supplied across the Pakistan frontier, whose neutrality India respects, her troops not only have no hope of victory but are threatened with disaster."

He added that the forces India could maintain in Kashmir were limited by the immense supply difficulties from which the Azad commander was free, while the local inhabitants increased the difficulties of the Indians by betraying their movements. Declaring that at least two divisions were required to clear the Uri-Poonch-Jammu areas, the correspondent said: "This is the limit of the Indian military potential today and the Cabinet hesitates to order them in since this would leave India open to invasion from Pakistan—a possibility which is taken seriously."

### MAY SEEK BRITISH AID

He added: "In its search for peaceful expedients to end Pakistan support of the rebels, the Indian Government is considering drawing Mr. Attlee's attention to paragraph four of the agreement which enables the British Cabinet to decide that considerations have arisen which make it expedient to recall the British officers." "The Government argues that if, as Pakistan claims, she is not behind the rebels, General Messervy, the Pakistan Commander-in-Chief, and 600 other British officers in senior positions, should be ordered to protect the arsenal adequately. "If, for reasons beyond their control, they cannot do this, they are committing an aggression against a sister dominion—a situation held to be inadvisable."

Mr Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent, writing on this matter, says there is no indication that a communication on Kashmir such as is reported to have passed from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, on December 22, has, so far, come to the official notice of London quarters.

It can certainly be said that no exchanges on the subject of the Kashmir problem have been taking place between the Indian and Pakistan Governments on the one hand and the British Government on the other in recent weeks.

### NO STATUS

The report from Delhi suggests that if Pakistan does not reply to India's note by Wednesday, instructions will be issued without further delay to India's United Nations representative to raise the matter for discussion by the Security Council.

For Pakistan and India are, of course, members of the United Nations and they have the right to refer, at any time, their problems to that body. If, as independent sovereign entities, they are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement on points of difficulty.

The question of when the Security Council would be in a position to consider the problem would then arise.

Britain and the other Commonwealth countries, although sympathetic observers of the problems involved in two great nations beginning a new and independent life, have no status in the matter.

As fellow-members of the Commonwealth with India and Pakistan, they are keenly desirous of doing everything to secure that these two sister nations may surmount their early difficulties in an atmosphere unprejudiced by outside interference. There is a further suggestion in the report that the Indian Government is considering drawing Mr. Clement Attlee's attention to paragraph four of the British Government's agreement with the new dominions on the subject of British officers serving with the Indian and Pakistan forces.

The argument, which is attributed by the report to the Indian Government, is that if, as Pakistan claims, she is not behind the Kashmir rebels, General Messervy, the Pakistan Commander-in-Chief, and 600 senior British officers, should be ordered to protect the arsenal adequately.

The position with regard to British officers serving with India and Pakistan is clear. They take the oath of allegiance to King George VI and the United Kingdom Government has the right to withdraw them from either dominion if, at any time, it considers that circumstances have arisen which renders this step desirable.—Reuter.

### SHEIKH'S "PROOF"

New Delhi, Dec. 28.—Sheikh Abdullah, head of the emergency administration in Kashmir, where the fighting against raiding tribesmen has been going on for over two months, claimed here today that "we have proof that the Pakistan army is fighting on the Kashmir front."

Sheikh Abdullah, who took office as the head of the administration after the fighting began, added, "We know our country is attacking us in one way or another."

He had information, he told a press conference here, that about 200,000 men were concentrated along the Pakistan border area facing Jammu on the southwestern part of Kashmir.

Of the internal situation, he added: "While we are not worried about a final military success we are not complacent. Politically we want a full responsible Government—the Maharajah Sir Hari Singh can remain as the constitutional head no more."

While the Government of India had accepted the responsibility to defend Kashmir, the Indian army had been scrupulously careful to avoid shooting into Pakistan territory, he said.

(Continued on Page 4)

## DEATH IN EXILE



## KING VICTOR EMMANUEL DIES IN ALEXANDRIA

Cairo, Dec. 28.—Victor Emmanuel, the little King of Italy who wore built-up hats to make him fit Mussolini's idea of the ruler of an Empire, died today (Sunday) at 12.30 GMT in a rented house in a modest suburb of Alexandria.

He died in exile, stripped of his throne and honours, saddened by his nation's defeat in World War II and loss of its prized overseas possessions, and embittered by the knowledge that he had to power the man who almost destroyed his beloved Italy.

The former king was 78 and had been suffering for some time from hardening of the arteries—which caused his death. His condition became serious on Christmas Day when pulmonary congestion set in.

It was understood in the capital tonight that King Farouk would order a state funeral for the ex-monarch, probably in Alexandria, where he had lived since he left Italy as an exile in May 1946 with his Montecitorio Queen Elena.

### DEBT OF HONOUR

In this, Farouk would be paying back a debt of honour the Egyptian Royal Family incurred when the present Egyptian King's grandfather, the former Khedive, took refuge in Italy many years ago and was accorded all dignities befitting his rank. Farouk has been meticulous in arranging for the comfort of his guests.

At the ex-King's bedside when he died was his Queen and his daughter, Countess Calvi. A cable was sent to Victor Emmanuel's son Humberto in Portugal, asking him to rush to Alexandria for the funeral.

After he left Italy, Victor Emmanuel was for a time the guest of King Farouk. He then moved to a rented villa on the outskirts of Alexandria. The villa is a comfortable two-story building, but cramped compared to the vast Royal palaces in Rome. The Italian Royal family lived quietly there for 19½ months.

Victor Emmanuel spent much of his time preparing his memoirs, which he decided could not be published until after his death. He read a great deal and arose early to read all the newspapers before breakfast. Friends said he retained the punctuality that had marked his regime and insisted that lunch be served at noon exactly. His staff, accordingly, would assemble in the dining room daily a few minutes before 12 to be ready for his entrance sharp on the hour.

### MEMOIRS AWAITED

Under the Incognito of Count Polono, the King would occasionally visit spots of historical interest within easy reach of the ancient city, but most of the time he kept strictly to himself, declined to attend social functions and consistently refused newspaper interviews.

Although the condition that caused his death was discovered by physicians some time ago, Victor Emmanuel appeared in good health last spring when his granddaughter married in Alexandria. He walked briskly down the aisle in the wedding procession.

Victor Emmanuel's memoirs are awaited with deep interest now that his death has removed the injunction against their publication. Only a few weeks ago, the British Admiralty disclosed documents of German High Command conferences in which Hitler confided that he believed the Italian Royal family was transmitting secret military information to England.—United Press.

## Shell Employees To Strike

Beirut, Lebanon, Dec. 28.—Shell Oil Company workers said today they were declaring a strike because Shell has refused to discuss workers' demands. The nature of the demands was not disclosed.—Associated Press.

## Jews On Way To Palestine

Istanbul, Dec. 28.—Two large cargo ships carrying 11,840 unaffiliated European Jews sailed through the Bosphorus today for Palestine after Turkish officials reportedly had searched the vessels from bow to stern for weapons. The ships had sailed yesterday from Burgas, Bulgaria. Nearly 6,000 of the passengers are husky young men.—Associated Press.

### SHIP SIGHTED

Jerusalem, Dec. 28.—A Jewish refugee ship with a reported 650 persons aboard was sighted near Palestine shores tonight and British officials ordered Naval units to be on the alert to board and escort it into Haifa.

It was believed that there would be no opposition by the refugees to the British boarding parties.—United Press.

## More Snow In New York

New York, Dec. 28.—Another dense snowstorm struck New York shortly before 9 a.m. today, less than 30 hours after the city was blanketed with a record fall of 25.8 inches.

Heavy snow stopped falling shortly before 9.30 a.m., after leaving a thin coating on streets still clogged with mountainous drifts from Friday's storm.

The Weather Bureau reported that the storm was blowing out to the sea.

Meanwhile, the city was gradually being restored to normal activity by the use of snow-removing equipment and more than 10,000 men engaged in the huge task of making blocked streets passable. Most bus lines to suburban towns have now resumed limited service.—United Press.

## Food For Hungry Children

Lake Success, Dec. 28.—Some 3,400,000 of Europe's hungry children are now getting some food through the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund, the Agency reported. Children are being fed in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Rumania. Food also has been shipped to Albania and Yugoslavia.—Associated Press.

## Tear Gas Disperses Demonstrators

Paris, Dec. 28.—The police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of about 10,000 Communist demonstrators trying to break into the law courts in the town of Dax in South-western France.

This incident followed the meeting held last night by the General Confederation of Agricultural Workers to protest at the charges against several of their members for alleged defamatory statements about the President of the Dax law court.

## Greek National Forces Launch Big Offensive

## COMMUNISTS OUTLAWED

Athens, Dec. 28.—Greek Army forces launched an offensive today aimed at smashing guerilla attempts to set up a separate Communist Greek state in Northern Greece, as far reaching legislation went into effect outlawing the Communist Party and its sympathisers throughout the nation.

The government forces, bolstered by fresh troops rushed from Western Macedonia and new heavy arms, launched the offensive in the rain over difficult, snow-covered terrain.

Military informants refused to disclose details of the operation or the number of troops involved, but said the offensive was "proceeding satisfactorily and according to plan."

The new anti-Communist law outlawed not only the Party but the Left Wing EAM coalition and all those sympathising with these organisations. Penalties range from 20 years in prison to life terms and in aggravated cases, death.

Military sources here estimated that 23 guerilla battalions were thrown into the "battle of Epirus." Each battalion contains from 200 to 300 men, which meant that the guerilla forces totalled somewhere between 4,600 and 6,900 men.

In addition many smaller guerilla bands roamed through the area in the vicinity of the Albanian border. The Communist led guerillas were holding defence lines on two sides of a triangle hinged on and lying southwest of besieged Konitz—possible capital for the Communist state proclaimed by guerilla chief-tain General Markos Viliades.—Associated Press.

AMERICA'S "DILEMMA"  
London, Dec. 28.—The Radio of the Greek guerilla government, quoted by the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said today that "the fact that today the United States is faced with a dilemma—whether to continue aid to the monarcho-fascist government of Athens without any reservation or to make an end of the Truman policy in Greece—best shows the international importance of the new provisional democratic government."

The new government, the Radio said, would never allow Greece to be a stepping stone for war against friendly democratic peoples.

"It is for this reason that the formation of the provisional government was welcomed with such great enthusiasm by the democratic masses of the world and has caused such anxiety and nervousness in the camps of the imperialist enemies of Greece."

Belgrade Radio reported today that the former "transmitter of the Greek democratic forces," which gave news from guerilla-held territory in Greece, will now be called the "Radio of Free Greece." The broadcasts will be directed by General Markos' newly-formed "Democratic Government" and will serve the government's aims and programme, Belgrade Radio added.

KONITZA ASSAULT  
The guerilla forces are keeping up their assault on Konitza, using artillery and heavy arms, despatches to the Greek news agency in Athens from Jannina reported tonight.

The Greek Government defenders maintained their positions after having received reinforcements, and the guerillas were finally driven off in the district to the north of Kalpak and Geropotanos to the northwest of Konitza, there were sharp engagements against the guerillas who had swarmed down from the mountains in an attempt to hold up the despatch of Greek Government forces to Konitza.

These harassing tactics failed and the attackers were thrown back, fleeing northwards towards the Vasiliko Heights, the Greek news agency said.—Reuter.

## Reds Accuse American GIs

Moscow, Dec. 28.—American soldiers in Berlin were alleged by the Soviet army newspaper, the Red Star, today to have snatched a German girl from the side of her husband and taken her gold watch, gold earrings and three gold teeth.

The paper, alleging American soldiers in the German capital had attacked, robbed and raped German girls, said this girl's husband was later told that she had been found unconscious.

The article also attacked "insolent gangsters in the American Intelligence" and alleged that three Soviet officers were arrested in Berlin and imprisoned for one month in solitary confinement in cells during which they were constantly questioned with the object of getting them to disclose information about their detachments and economic information about the Soviet Union.

A Soviet sergeant, the paper said, was arrested in October and "offered a bribe and American citizenship in return for disclosing information about his detachment."—Reuter.

## APPEAL MADE TO MOSLEMS

London, Dec. 28.—Some 60,000 Moslems gathered at Lucknow for a two-day conference which ended tonight, adopted resolutions calling upon the Moslems of the Indian Union to do away with communal politics and join the Indian National Congress, New Delhi Radio reported.

Moslems from all parts of India attended the Congress which was addressed by Dr Azad, Kalam Azad, former Moslem Congress President and present Indian Education Minister.

Dr Azad urged the Moslem League to do away with its organisation in India since "communal bodies were dangerous and had no place in the political life of the country."—Reuter.

## Spain And The New Europe

London, Dec. 28.—The influential Sunday newspaper, "The Observer," said today that it had learned on "good authority" that the Foreign Ministers of the three Western powers had agreed at a private conference in London that Spain could not be omitted from integrated Western European economy. A special correspondent said in a copyrighted article that the question of inclusion of Spain in a Western European organisation independent of Russia probably would be discussed in negotiations soon among the United States, Britain and France.—United Press.

The budget of M. Rene Mayer, the Finance Minister, which will provide the Government with pocket money pending the passage of the whole budget.

The bill was then put to the vote and passed by 387 to 218.

The bill met with some opposition from the extreme Left on the grounds that the more normal form of carrying on the Government of the State pending the passage of the budget is by voting the provision "twelfth" of the budget under discussion for each month the discussion in, prolonged.—Reuter.



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PAULETTE MICHAEL  
GODDARD AND WILDING

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HUGH WILLIAMS GLYNIS JOHNS

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Oscar Wilde's

An Ideal Husband

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SIR AUBREY SMITH

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"THE STORY OF Dr. WASSER"

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FIRST SHOWING IN HONGKONG

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# Let Scotland run her own business!

by . . . . .  
**JOHN GORDON**

LONDON. WE have just given self-government to the Indians. We are in process of giving it to the Burmese. I suggest that we now come a little nearer home and give it to the Scots.

To people outside Scotland that may seem like a Scots joke. The very fact that it does is an indication of the abysmal ignorance of England about the other end of our Island.

It may surprise and even shock people outside Scotland to be told that self-government is the burning topic in Scotland today.

The fire is smouldering. Stupidly handled, it may one day—while sane and sober Scotland as well as England would regret—burst into flame.

The leaders of Scottish life and thought in the Churches, in business, in industry, in municipal affairs, in literature and in politics, support it almost unanimously.

## THE CRUSADE

Non-party basis

The crusade—for it is a crusade of high patriotic fervour—cuts straight across all party politics.

It is supported on a non-party basis by the majority of all parties in Scotland, from Tories to Communists.

As for the opinion of the mass of the people, a poll taken by the Daily Express gave this significant result:

For self-government . . . . .	76%
Against . . . . .	13%
No view . . . . .	11%

Broken down into political associations, the figures showed that, of the people whose views were canvassed, 75 percent of those who were Tories favoured self-government, 80 percent of Socialists, and 70 percent of Liberals.

This is a problem Britain has to face and solve with some urgency. It is well, therefore, that all the people of Britain should understand exactly what has given the movement its tremendous momentum.

Let me first put it on a personal basis. I am a Scot, born in Scotland, and profoundly devoted to my country.

Her people have played a tremendous part in the growth of Britain and the development of the British Empire—a part quite disproportionate to their numbers.

Yet I believe they have a still greater part to play in the recovery of a Britain strained by the economic crisis.

## GREATER VIGOUR

Across the Border

I believe that recovery may well start first in Scotland. You can today sense greater vigour as soon as you cross the Border.

But I believe that the vigour of Scotland has no real chance to play its part in the recovery of Britain under the present system which "Londonises" the centre of all Scotland's affairs in the hands of officials in Whitehall who know little about Scotland and care less.

Some indeed seem to regard the country, as one M.P. has said, "pretty much as another cooie settlement."

So long as Scotland remains, in the eyes of Whitehall, merely a distant part of England, no real and permanent advancement is possible.

Do not think that because Scotland is seeking to control her own affairs she is demanding complete independence and separation from England. That is not the case.

There is a Home Rule movement with that policy, but it has little support.

## MORE EFFICIENT

Under split rule

Scotland is passionately attached to the Crown, and to the principle that the main government of these Islands must radiate from Westminster. The Union is unshakable.

But the people of Scotland believe that government would be more efficient if it were split—if the Westminster Parliament had supreme authority over the larger issues such as Defence, Foreign, Fiscal and National industrial policies (which are indeed almost all it has time for), while Scotland had power of decision over her own day-to-day affairs.

That seems to me a wise change to make in the interests of England as well as Scotland.

Let me quote some examples of the disastrous effect which government from 400 miles away is having on Scotland.

An essential and preliminary part of industrial development planned in Scotland is the building of a new road bridge across the Forth.

Whitehall has withheld permission for years, classing the bridge merely as "relief" work for some future time.

## BADLY RUN

Internal air services

When war began Scotland had a first-rate internal air service pioneered by men who stood their own financial risks and sought favour from none.

When war ended she had the nucleus of an overseas air line based on Prestwick. All hope that Scottish men, brains, and capital would accomplish in the air what their predecessors did at sea vanished with the arrival of the nationalists.

Now the State runs the internal air services, and until recently, when there has been some improvement, has run them very badly, as the complaints of customers testified. Everything in the Scottish sky is now controlled from Whitehall.

True a Scottish Advisory Council on Civil Aviation was set up last year as a sop to Scottish opinion, but few people believe that it is anything more than a rubber-stamp for Whitehall.

The committee protests that it has deeply at heart the future of the great international airport at Prestwick, which was developed in the war years from a green-field and is now as much a national symbol as Edinburgh Castle.

Scots who fought tooth and nail up Whitehall and into Westminster to have Prestwick's status officially designated are still not convinced that hostile elements in high places have given up their dark designs.

If these elements ever get their way you can look out for a real blow-up in Scotland.

The Admiralty provides another searing grievance. Such was the fear of the Luftwaffe that from the very moment of Mr Neville Chamberlain's famous declaration of war, broadcast in September 1939, the Clyde became the principal haven and hospital for warships.

## THE CLYDE

Built most of Navy

The Clyde built most of the Navy, and the Clyde, with the experience of two great wars to back it, says that the Clyde is the place where the Admiralty should locate the great new dry dock it is proposing to build somewhere some day.

Rosyth, first-aid depot for wounded ships in the same wars, in struggling to escape the deserted village "care and maintenance" fate that overtook it after the 1914-18 war.

Under pressure, the Admiralty stalls and shifts, and Scots declare, with unusual bitterness, that the hesitation is entirely due to the fact that Portsmouth and Chatham are nearer to big, sociable London.

One of the best-equipped shipyards in Scotland, renowned for its warships, was without a single order from December 1938 to August 1939. Its 6,000 hands were reduced to a maintenance gang of 400.

When Whitehall was asked for an explanation, a stupid official said: "It can't get orders because it doesn't have an engineering shop."

Yet across the river it controlled one of the finest engine shops in the world. Whitehall did not know!

## IN 10 YEARS

400,000 emigrated

In the terrible poverty years from 1921 to 1931 Scotland lost by emigration, forced largely by lack of work, 80 in every 1,000 of her population (400,000 in all).

England in the same period lost only five in every 1,000.

If she cannot use her resources adequately, Scotland sees the danger of that happening again very soon.

Scotland has a splendid printing industry which needs all the work it can get. Yet, in the war, the booklets on the Scottish regiments were printed in London by order of the War Office.

I am told that Scottish telephone directories are still printed in London by order of the Post Office. I believe the same thing applies to ration cards and coupons.

Time after time contracts, even for materials destined for Scotland, are given by Whitehall to the firms nearer London merely because it is more convenient and less bothersome to officials.

What causes the night train sleepers up and down to Scotland to be permanently crowded? The fact that they are needed for business men who must waste their time shuttling up and down to London to get their permits and their orders from Whitehall clerks.

Wouldn't that be infinitely better done in Edinburgh?

The concentration of control in the south, which is rapidly increasing under nationalisation, means a steady drift of industry southward to keep in touch with Whitehall.

Calico printing, a very old Scottish industry, has disappeared entirely from Scottish soil. Footwear, furniture and textiles are all going the same way.

Scottish shipping has largely moved under English control, and even Scottish agriculture is under the same blight.

## DISTILLING

Taxed out of existence

Distilling is one of Scotland's national industries. It is practically being taxed out of existence by Westminster.

What do you suppose the Foreign Office would say to the Exchequer if French or Italian wines were taxed with the same severity as Scotch whisky?

The Scottish railways were forced to divide themselves between two great London combines when amalgamation was decreed. What happened?

The internal services in Scotland have deteriorated beyond description.

While electrification has been carried out round nearly every big English city, not one yard of track has been electrified in Scotland.

The railway-controlled locomotive works in England were expanded immediately after the amalgamation. The Scottish works were closed down. Nearly all the railways' work has since been done in England.

Scotland is usually regarded as a poor country compared with England. In fact, she isn't.

She grows far more agricultural produce per head than England does.

She is better off in coal, in water power, in fisheries, in minerals, in peat, in oil-bearing shales, in useful stone, and in timber country.

Poor! Scotland has greater financial resources than Norway and Denmark put together, and nobody suggests they should be put under another country's control.

Scotland is poor only because, under Whitehall government, she is not allowed to develop her resources as they could be developed.

## RECORD OUTPUT

In spite of shackles

Yet, in spite of all the shackles that tie her, look at this record which is the record of Scotland's 1,500,000 workers in 1946.

They produced:	
12.5% of the British output of coal.	
38% of new ships.	
13.9% of steel ingots and metals for castings.	
40% of builders' castings.	
45% of steam locomotives constructed by private builders.	
16% of railway wagons.	
50% of steam raising plant.	
25% of coal-mining machinery.	
100% of jute.	
90% of sewing machines.	
33% of carpets.	
75% of oat products.	
23% of blattis.	
100% of whisky.	
50% of kippers and pickled herrings.	
33% of smoked white fish.	
30% of wet fish.	
24% of total farm sales of fat stock.	
19% of farm sales of potatoes.	

## BEST MEN

A proud belief

These are proud records. You can add to them also the proud belief of Scotland that it produces the best men.

And these men feel that if Scotland is to continue as a flourishing nation, great changes must be made. They believe, and the facts support them, that unless the affairs of Scotland are handled by a Government of her own, by Scotsmen of vision and vigour who know their country's peculiar problems, her future is not forward but backwards.

So they ask for a measure of self-government sufficient to ensure a sound future. Will they get it?

You can rely upon Scotsmen getting what they want.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

### WAGGLING PARVA.

NOBODY who stood in that field at Wagglings Parva will ever forget what happened at 7.32. Our grandchildren will talk of it until their grandchildren are sick of it.

The crowds which had gathered at Wagglings Parva were in somewhat sceptical mood. They remembered the fiasco which ended in the sea at Worthing. But this time it was very different. As the runneler sank home, there was a rushing noise. Nobody saw the rocket move. Faster than sound, faster than light, it was gone, leaving no trace, save a vibration in the air, the backwash of its spring from its moorings. Incredulously we watched the sky. Not a sign of the Moonbeam. For a long time we gazed into the empyrean. Then two

walked to the empty space where the rocket had been. This time there was no mistake. The Moonbeam was on her way.

### The first message

It was an eerie thought. We talked in hushed voices, and every now and then stole a look skywards. But there was nothing to indicate that five intrepid men were somewhere up there, plunging through space at thousands of miles a minute, or thereabouts. We went into the Doctor's workshop, to wait quietly for the first radio message. At 7.51 it came. We crowded round the secretary who was taking it down. But the message was uninformative. It said: Bonmmmmmm. And there it stopped. Something had jammed. Professor Dorothy Mulchery, of the Upton Foundation, said, "Gentlemen, I think the air-currents have affected transmission."

## POCKET CARTOON



## Communists Slipping In Cuba

By FRANCIS MCCARTHY

HAVANA.—Communism appears to be on the wane in Cuba.

The progressive elimination of years-long Communist influence is necessarily slow, however. The forthcoming presidential elections in 1948 may be used in horse trading by political opportunists to extend the life of the Communist party in Cuba.

The Communists have, since April, received a series of reversals from a once-friendly political ally, the government of President Ramon Grau San Martin. The present outspoken antagonism of the government to Communist influence in the Cuban labour movement has affected seriously the voting strength of the Communists as well as their "prestige."

For example, Communist ballot registrations in 1947 were only 158,755, far short of the announced goal of 212,000. The present Communist voting strength is but 8.1 percent of the total registered voters of Cuba.

Control of the powerful Cuban Federation of Labour has slipped from the hands of Communist bosses since April. Lazaro Pena, long-time boss of the Federation, has been displaced by Angel Cofino, a moderate pro-government labourite and an enemy of Communism in Cuba.

### Break Seems Complete

The break between Grau and the Communists appears complete. The Communists have already formally withdrawn their support from his regime.

That support helped them gain three seats in the Cuban senate—including the vice-presidency of that body—and seven seats in the house of representatives. The Communist party, or the Popular Socialist party as it is called in Cuba, formally announced the withdrawal of its support from the Grau government on Sept. 9. That brought the moderates into a dominating position in the Cuban labour movement for the first time in years.

The Communist party in Cuba was founded in the late 1920's by Julio Antonio Mella and was recognised officially in 1938. The name of the party was changed to Popular Socialist in 1943 after Moscow's dissolution of the Comintern.

The main strength of the Communists in Cuba always has been control of the labour movement, although the party claims 15,000 so-called "militants." An adjunct to the party is the so-called Young Socialist movement, which claims a membership of 50,000.—United Press.

## NANCY Says Witch?



By Ernie Bushmiller

Fitch's SKIN PEP AFTER SHAVE LOTION makes your face SMILE HAPPY

On Sale at Leading Stores

SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. UNION SQUARE



## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Myrna Loy for Lois Leeds.

### STAR SHINE!

Myrna Loy, a typical American type, is an individual when it comes to her crisp, short bob. Myrna wears her hair the same way, come rain or shine, fashion and changes. It is Myrna, so she plays it up by constant hair care. She shampooes her hair with castille and she sets it with the tried-and-true bobby pin style.

To give her Red-Gold hair a glinty sheen Myrna uses a camellia rinse and dries her hair in the sun, and, of course, there's always sun in California!

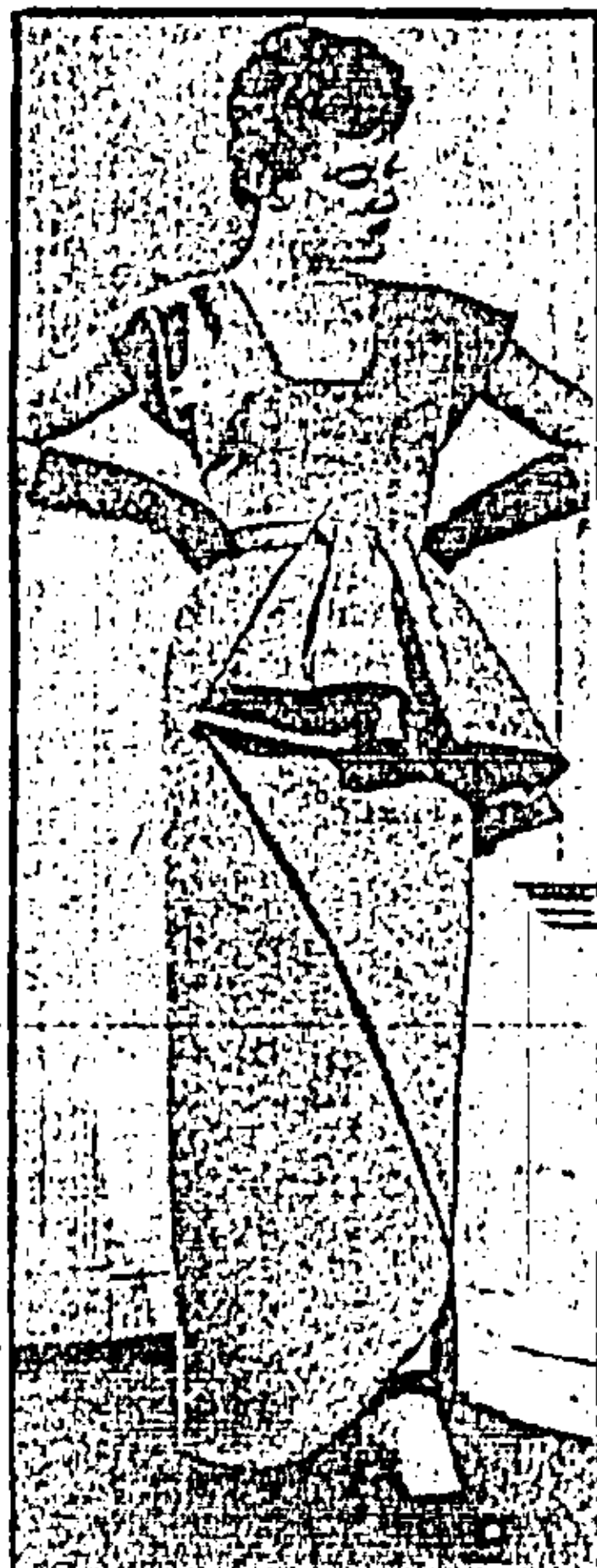
This and That for Star Shine! Barbara Stanwyck, another real American type, never uses colored nail varnish, except in pictures. Barbara, a devotee of all things natural, likes her nails short and her hands well groomed. She uses clear

lacquer to give sparkle to her nails and keeps her hands soft by using a hand lotion with a lanolin base and by doing no rough "homework".

Jeanette MacDonald, all-American Beauty, who has such pretty feet, besides her other attractions, gives us this "foot note." She emerges her feet in a bran and borax solution and reads while her feet beautify!

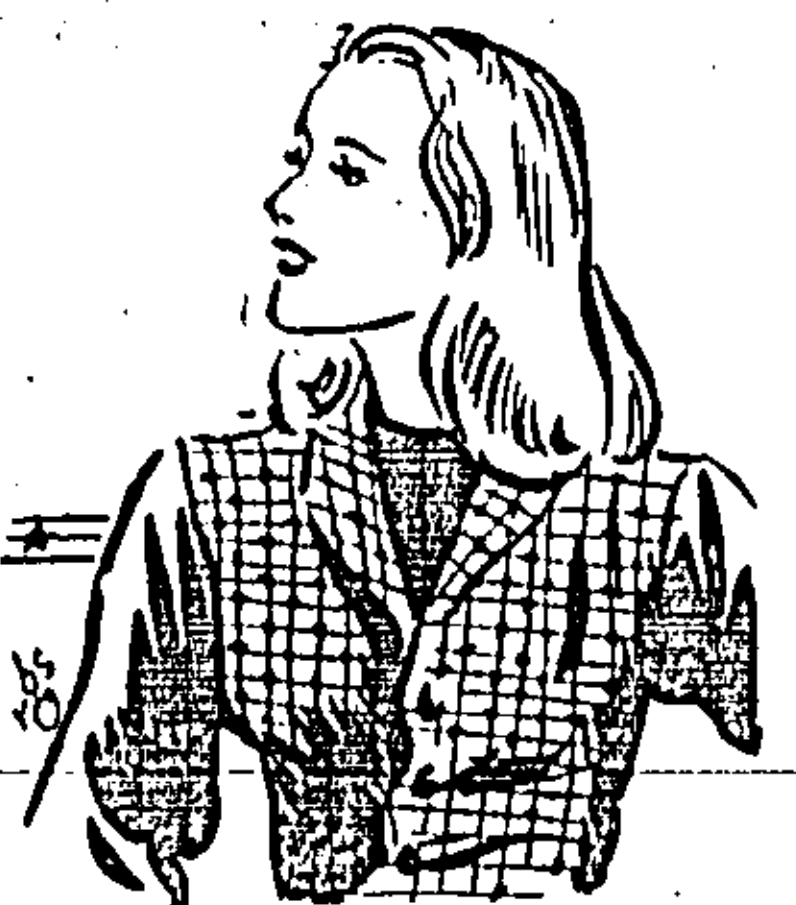
Blonde stars are wearing Powder Gray and with it Black accessories. Gold and Coral head fillets are worn around low chignons or top-of-the-head buns. And every Hollywood star, starlet or just plain girl or woman has a hooded coat!

### APRON FRONT



Side saddle hip drape, square-cut neck and diagonally slashed skirt distinguish this Blanche Mosca dinner dress in stiff red gros grain.

### Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Many girls who do not wear girdles would be surprised to find how easy they are to wear and how much they improve the appearance. The average youthful figure does not require anything drastic in girdles—no bones or lacings—but looks much sleeker and neater when controlled by a simple and sensible foundation. Clothes fit better when worn over a girdle, particularly from waist to hips, and they stay in place instead of twisting and forming ugly lines when the body is in motion.

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You won't really appreciate the beauty of autumn 'till you're my age—enjoying the last act of the show and hoping it runs on a little longer!"

## Kiangsi's Rich Soil Now Lies Untended

By JOHN RODERICK

Nanchang.—While the rest of war-impooverished China hungers for land, thousands of acres of untended soil are going to seed in Kiangsi Province, close to the rich Chinese rice bowl.

The unending Chinese civil war, which has scourged Kiangsi Province in various forms for the past 20 years, combined with eight years of Japanese depopulation, have depopulated large areas of the province's productive farmland.

The stranger, driving from Iyang to Nanchang over the reddish clay military road that Chiang Kai-shek built more than 10 years ago to drive out the Communists, is impressed by the hundreds of tracts of land lying fallow.

This is in the most picturesque country in China. The hunched hills are famous in Chinese art. The twin peaks of Kweiling Mountain are celebrated in the legends of Taoism, which was born on its heights.

The effect of this natural beauty is emphasised by the relative loneliness of the landscape. The walled villages and small cities which are landmarks elsewhere. Instead the farmers live in solidly built stone

houses whose upper portion of white-washed plaster and ribs of exposed timber bear a curious resemblance to the homes of the Norman French.

### Very Young Or Very Old

The peasants that a visitor sees along the Iyang-Nanchang road, trundling wheelbarrows known all over China for their high-pitched squeak, are alike in two respects. They are either very young or very old.

Thrifty, honest, hard-working, they make good soldiers. Thousands of able-bodied young men have been conscripted for the civil war, leaving the fields to the young or the old of the family.

Most of the peasants do not know why the government and the Communists are fighting. But, they know that without the manpower to plant and reap the crops, Kiangsi faces a terrible future.

The effect of the war on the province has not been felt in any appreciable degree yet. There has been a rice surplus. Instead of going into the provincial economy, however, it is being shipped straight to Kiangsi for newly arrived Nationalist forces.

"Next year," said one food authority, "the pinch will be felt. It will be a bad year."

### Communist Legacy

Kiangsi is one of the better run provinces in China. Perhaps this stems from the fact that in the early 'thirties it was the site of the infant Chinese Soviet Republic. Under the Reds, land reforms were instituted on a wide scale. The standard of living was raised. In the subsequent fighting between Chiang and the Reds, thousands were killed or elected to follow the Communists on their 6,000-mile trek to northwest China. This fact alone partly explains the barrenness of the countryside today.

One of the chief results of Red rule was a later solicitude by the Nationalists for the peasantry thus exposed to Red "reforms." Nanking concentrated on good government and made a liberal approach to the farmer. To one portion of Kiangsi, Chiang sent his eldest son, Chiang Ching-kuo, whose leadership was on what is generally described as "enlightened lines."

Repopulation of the abandoned farmsteads is a difficult problem for two reasons. One is the unwillingness of the Chinese farmer, except under pressure, to quit the land and his forefathers have cultivated for centuries. The second is the lack of transportation.

### Hurdling The Barrier

The Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, which is being rebuilt, is expected to help in hurdling the second barrier. When it is completed, probably next year, the means of moving into the region will be at hand.

It is unlikely, though, even with the advent of the railway, that many of China's farmers will uproot themselves from some other section to move into the Kiangsi area, unless a specific plan is put forward by the government.

So far, such a plan has not been offered. One official has suggested that the answer might be supplied by the very civil war which has helped to decimate the province.

"Why not," this man asks, "offer land and inducements to the thousands of civil war refugees who are now crowding the big Chinese cities of Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan and Shanghai?"

This is an idea so bold that it will have to be met with an equal amount of official imagination. Whether it is grasped or not may determine whether Kiangsi, and similar regions elsewhere in China, are repopulated or remain neglected.—Associated Press.

## HOUSE MADE OF PAPER

A house built partly of paper stands exposed to Wisconsin's rigorous weather at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory testing grounds in Madison but do not plan construction of your new home with it yet.

The house, built of panels of paper glued together, is forcing the critical attention of U.S. Forest Products Laboratory scientists who are seeking new approaches to low-cost housing.

Known as sandwich panels, the construction material was originated in World War II for high speed aircraft. The panels consist of a core, made of large sheets of corrugated kraft paper treated with resin and glued together, and covers of thin metal, plywood or veneer, glued to the core.

The panels are four feet by eight feet and are so light in weight that they can be handled by one man. They are joined together into a frameless house, saving materials and labour in assembling joints, studs and rafters and other parts of the conventional frame house, according to the Forest Products Research experts.—Associated Press.

## DIETRICH BACK IN HOLLYWOOD

Marilyn Dietrich has returned to Hollywood from France to resume her Hollywood career with one of three starring roles in the picture "A Foreign Affair", which Producer Charles Brackett and Director Billy Wilder will film at Paramount Studios.

Miss Dietrich will portray an American Congresswoman investigating the morale of American troops in Berlin.

En route home from France, Miss Dietrich stopped in New York City for the opening of "Golden Earrings", the picture in which she returned to the screen, opposite Ray Milland, following her long wartime service of entertaining troops in foreign lands.—Associated Press.

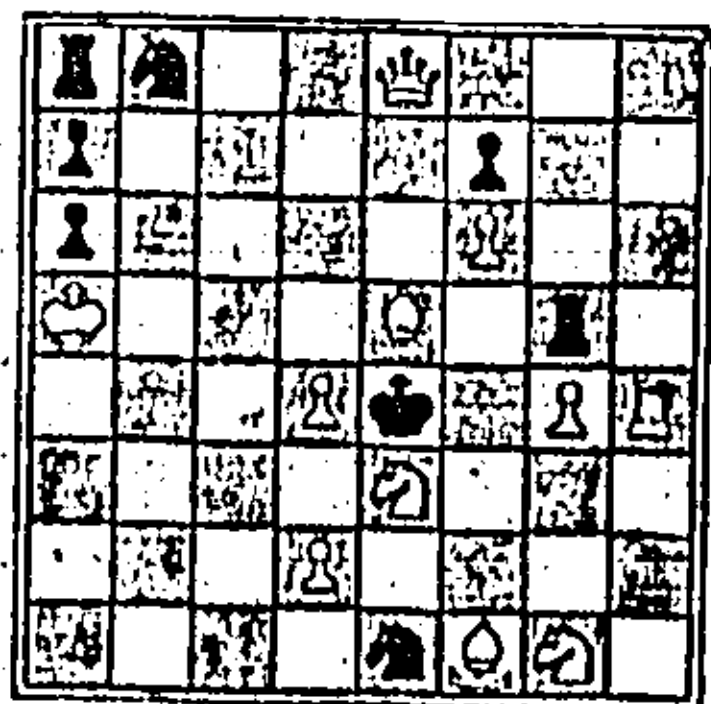
## BUILT CHURCH IN GRATITUDE

Herman Meints, celery grower of Comstock, Michigan, felt so thankful for the safe return of his four sons from military service a year ago that he decided to build a church.

Without previous building experience, Meints single-handedly erected a neat cement block structure, which he called the Comstock Bible Church. A congregation grew.

Meints preached the first sermon, conducted four services a week as an ordained elder and uses his own trucks to take children to Sunday school.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY  
Black, 8 pieces.

White, 11 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two.  
Solution to Saturday's problem:  
1. Q-K7, and 2. Q or Kt (d4 ch or d4 ch) mates.

## Rupert and the Big Bang—3

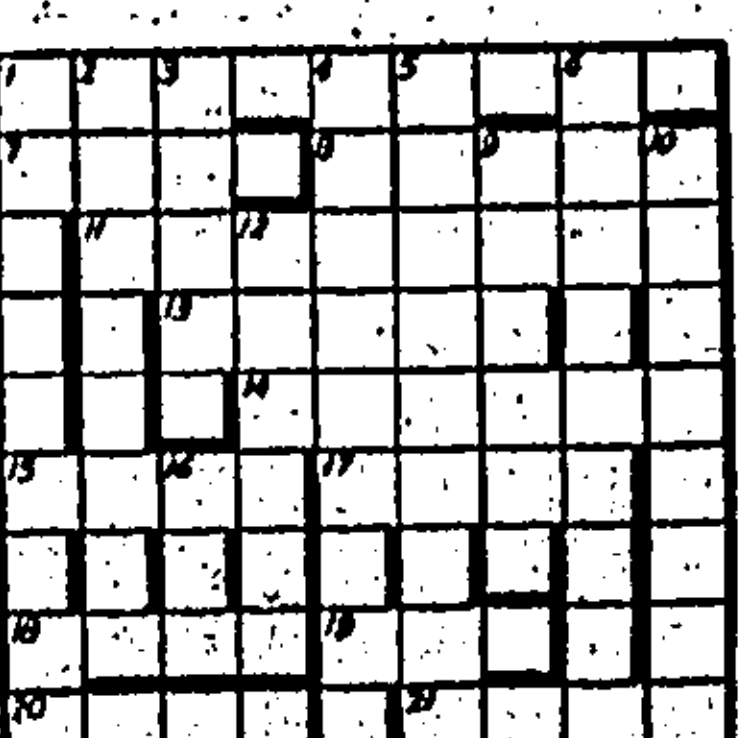


Out in the road the little friends look at each other. The master must have sharp ears. The muttons say, "I didn't mean him to hear what I was saying. Anyway, I don't know what science means either. Why didn't he explain?"

Just then Rupert, who is a very clever boy, passes them, running the other way. Bill and Algy, still feeling peevish, don't pay any attention, but Rupert turns round. "The master asked us to help him," he thinks. "I'll follow and see what I can do."

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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. Sweet factories. (5)  
2. On the alert. (5)  
3. Amount. (5)  
4. Shakespeare's contribution to science. (10)  
5. To the bar it seems cheap. (4)  
6. This is a magnificent dinner. (6)  
7. Hardy heroism. (4)  
8. Colloquially known as something in advance. (9)  
9. See I Down. 21. Witnessed. (4)  
10. Down.  
11. and 20. The shortest route. (8, 6)  
12. A very big fish. (8)  
13. How hard hearted she is. (5)  
14. Who would want what he has? Come this is a hard time. (5)  
15. Experimental. (11)  
16. As vile as a container can be. (5)  
17. It naturally upsets the last 1000. (10)  
18. Was pantomime Jack satisfied with one of them? (10)  
19. Possessed by a neutral way. (10)



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Unequal Distribution Makes Bidding Gay

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

<p>Hand 1</p> <p>♠ J 10 8 6</p> <p>♥ None</p> <p>♦ K 10 7 4 3</p> <p>♣ 4 3</p>	<p>Hand 2</p> <p>♠ A K Q 9</p> <p>♥ 8 7</p> <p>♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2</p> <p>♣ A Q J 0</p>
<p>Hand 3</p> <p>♠ A J 9 8 4 3</p> <p>♥ A J 9 8 4 3</p> <p>♦ A J 9 8 4 3</p> <p>♣ A J 9 8 4 3</p>	<p>Hand 4</p> <p>♠ A J 9 8 4 3</p> <p>♥ A J 9 8 4 3</p> <p>♦ A J 9 8 4 3</p> <p>♣ A J 9 8 4 3</p>

THE winter session of the national championships tournament will be held at the Hotel Chelsea in Atlantic City, N. J. One of the players who, I think, will make a good showing at this tournament is Mrs. Marie Basher of Philadelphia. She is a quiet, unassuming woman who has done considerable travelling to various tournaments during the past year and won quite a few events.

Now, with the nationals right in her own back yard, she will play with and against many players whom she has met before. Mrs. Basher won the Philadelphia open pair championship with Charles H. Goren this year, and at that time I admired her clever handling of the bidding on today's hand.

Over one heart, Mrs. Basher (West) chose to bid two clubs, figuring to come in on a lower round of bidding with the spade suit. Much to her surprise, however, her partner bid spades. When South bid four on trump, which was the Blackwood convention asking for aces, Mrs. Basher decided to stay out of the bidding for one round, first, to find out how many aces North had, and second, to avoid inviting the opponent to take a sacrifice.

When North showed no aces with the five-club bid, and East doubled, Mrs. Basher was positive that her partner had the ace of clubs. Over five hearts, she went to six spades.

It would have paid North and South to bid seven hearts, as they would have gone down only two tricks. However, South doubled six spades and even was made because of the heart opening. The contract could have been held to six if South had cashed the ace of diamonds.

## Check Your Knowledge

- Where is the Bridge of Sighs?
  - Who gave away more money than anyone in the history of the world?
  - What was the biblical name of Babylon?
  - From what is rayon made?
  - What was the pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans?
- (Answers on Page 4)

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

**KING'S**

**M-G-M's BIG, GAY TECHNOLOR MUSICAL!**

Thrills by day! Romance by night! Spectacular dance reveals Magic Latin music! It's got everything!

**PIESTA**

Picture of the Month! Says Loella Parsons

**ESTHER WILLIAMS**

Terrible romance with Ricardo Montalban, most exciting screen discovery in years!

**RICARDO MONTALBAN**

Original Screen Play by George Bruce and Lester Cole  
Directed by RICHARD THORPE • Produced by JACK CUMMINGS  
A Metro-Columb-Mayer Picture

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TO-DAY ONLY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &amp; 9.15 p.m.

**QUEENS**

WALT DISNEY'S First Live-Action Musical Drama!

**"SONG OF THE SOUTH"**

IN TECHNOLOR

with Ruth WARRICK • Bobby DRISCOLL

An RKO Radio Release

• OPENING TO-MORROW •

THE IMMORTAL ROMANCE OF ENGLAND'S MAN OF DESTINY!

**"THE PRIME MINISTER"**

Starring JOHN GIELGUD • DIANA WYNARD

A Warner Bros. Picture

**CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA**

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •

WARNERS HIT A BRAND NEW NOTE IN MUSICALS!

**"THE TIME THE PLACE and THE GIRL"**

IN TECHNOLOR!!!

Starring DENNIS MORGAN • JACK CARSON

JANIS PRICE • MARTHA VICKERS • CAROL CHANNING • and others

• OPENING TO-MORROW •

ALL THE WORLD LOVES THE LOVERS OF "KING'S ROW"

**ANN SHERIDAN**

**RONALD REAGAN**

IN A NEW WARNER BROS. HIT

**"Juke Girl"**

She's a good girl - to let alone!

## Collecting Pencils For China

Chinese schoolchildren are not being overlooked in the response by British Rotarians to an appeal for assistance to the peoples of devastated countries. The Kingston Rotary Club, near London, has chosen to help scholars in China.

As a first step, Rotarians of this Club have started collecting pencils for Chinese schools and have succeeded in accumulating no less than 1,500 of these useful articles which

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

will be despatched to China in the near future.



**"Virus X" Kills First Victim**

Los Angeles, Dec. 28.—The first death from the mysterious "virus X" which has stricken an estimated 200,000 people in this area, was reported on Saturday.

The victim of the virus infection was a nine months' old boy.

Dr. George H. Uhl, city health officer, said the illness is spreading elsewhere in Southern California.

In most cases its effects have been mild.—Associated Press.

**POSTWAR TOURISTS IN JAPAN**

Yokohama, Dec. 28.—The first postwar tourists arrived in Japan today and went on a "conducted" sightseeing tour accompanied by two jeep-loads of American army military police. They were forbidden to buy anything or enter the Tokyo area without special permission.

Seventy-two tourists were among the 87 passengers who arrived at noon aboard the American President Liner President Monroe. They were greeted at the docks by an army band in cold rainy weather—the first band in cold rainy weather since leaving San Francisco on December 13.

Most of the passengers were seasoned world travellers who had visited Japan before. They said they wanted to make a contrast between the old and new Japan, and said they saw a difference between the present and the past but were not able to put their finger on the changes.

The conducted tour included a look at the "Bluff area" of Yokohama, which is where high ranking officers live. They also saw housing projects where occupation employees and their wives and families will live.

The tour included a trip in five Japan Travel Bureau buses to Kamakura, 16 miles west of Yokohama, a seaside resort city on Sagami Bay that during the feudal era served as Japan's national capital. There they saw the "Daibutsu" and also visited the Hachiman shrine dedicated to the Shinto war god.—United Press.

**ACCUSATION BY NEHRU**

(Continued from Page 1)

He alleged, however, that guns in Pakistan territory had fired across the border into Jammu.

Bardar Vallabhai Patel, the Indian Deputy Premier, declared at a public meeting in Jammu today: "On behalf of the Indian Government, I can give you an assurance that we will do everything possible to save Kashmir. We will not accept neither the cost nor material."

He added that he had discussed the military situation with Major General Kailash Singh, the general officer commanding Indian troops in the State, and had talks with the Maharajah and leaders of the emergency administration.—Reuter.

**European Chess Masters Clash At Hastings**

Hastings, Dec. 28.—Leading chess players from Holland, France, Hungary and Switzerland will be competing against England, Scotland and Wales at the 23rd Hastings International Chess Congress opening here tomorrow.

In the championship section, the competitors include: Liszabo Szabo Brinck, winner of the international championship at Hastings in 1937; M. Razman (France) five times the champion of France; H. Grob (Switzerland); M. Muhring (Holland); H. Golombek, this year's British champion; S. George Thomas, three times British champion, and H. O. Alexander (London) who is defending his title won at the last Hastings Congress when he defeated Trinito-kover (Paris) who is not competing this year.

Russian players have not been invited because there was disappointment at the last two Congresses when the Soviet chess masters who had entered did not arrive at Hastings.

The Congress will continue daily until January 7.—Reuter.

**BARCELONA TENNIS**

Barcelona, Dec. 28.—Spain beat the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain by seven matches to three in a four-day meeting which ended here today.

The tournament consisted of six singles and four doubles.

The chief interest today was the clash between Tony Mottram of Britain and E. Massip, leading Spanish player, but Massip ran out of a surprisingly easy winner by 6-0, 6-2.

The Australian, Jack Harper, registered a victory for Britain by beating the Spanish Davis Cup player M. Shaw 10-0, 6-3.

In the final match of the meeting, the Spanish pair Massip and Bartlett beat Mottram and Harper in doubles 6-3, 6-2.—Reuter.

**SANTA ANITA SEASON**

Arcadia, California, Dec. 28.—The rich Santa Anita racing season opened here yesterday with Call Bell winning the \$50,000 California

**Rudolf Paul Gives Reasons For Flight**

Frankfurt, Dec. 28.—Dr Rudolf Paul, whose fate has been uncertain since he fled from his Russian zone post as Prime Minister of Thuringia on September 1, revealed today that he has been in Munich in the United States zone, since September 28, Dena, the German News Agency in the United States zone, reported.

**ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE PACT IS SIGNED**

London, Dec. 28.—Britain will receive 750,000 tons of coarse grain from Russia, instead of the 500,000 tons of animal feeds previously reported, the official Soviet news agency said today.

Tass reported that the trade agreement signed last night in Moscow also contained a decision to begin new, long-range trade talks by next May.

A spokesman for the British Board of Trade confirmed the signing of the pact but declined to disclose its details before Monday.

Tass said Russia guaranteed delivery of the 750,000 tons of grain between next February and September at prices agreed on but not disclosed. The British Government, Tass said, agreed to deliver to the Soviet Union "in the near future" a first consignment of rail for narrow gauge railways and to assist in the purchase by Soviet economic organizations of wool, rubber, aluminium, cocoa, coffee and other goods.

Tass added: "As regards deliveries of tin to the Soviet Union, the two governments agreed to discuss this matter at an early date."—Associated Press.

**GARRISON OF KONITSA ISOLATED**

Athens, Dec. 28.—Greek Army forces battled today to crack a 50-square-mile triangle held by Communist-led guerrillas in the area of Konitsa, strategic town five miles from the Albanian border. Rain and snow hampered the operations.

Konitsa itself remains in government hands, although its defence garrison is isolated. It is estimated here that 23 guerrilla battalions are taking part in the fighting—possibly 6,000 men.

The battle zone forms a triangle on lines from Konitsa southwest to Kalpaki, then north to the Bourzani bridge, 11 miles west of Konitsa. Bitter fighting occurred along the road from Kalpaki to the bridge.

Meanwhile, far-reaching legislation outlawing the Communist Party, "fellow travellers" and the left wing EAM went into effect today. It provides sentences ranging from 20 years to the death penalty for persons who desire the overthrow of the government by violence, for desertion of any part of Greece, or who sympathize with such aims.—Associated Press.

**NEW ZEALAND ON TOP**

Paris, Dec. 28.—The New Zealand Rugby League touring team, thanks largely to their speedy threequarters who made few mistakes when handling the slippery ball, deserved the 11 points to seven victory over France here today. All the scoring came in the first half.

The French forwards general had the better of the scrumming but their backs barely got going and when they did the keen tackling of the New Zealanders prevented their becoming dangerous.—Reuter.

**U.S. FOOTBALL CHAMPS**

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Two hundred-and-seventy-yard scoring bolts by Elmer Andersen and a pair of sensational touchdown runs of 44 and 75 yards by Charlie Trippi shot the Chicago Cardinals to a 28-21 triumph over the Philadelphia Eagles today and to the National Football League championship.—Associated Press.

**WORLD SOCCER TOURNEY**

New York, Dec. 28.—The U.S. Soccer Association said today it had agreed to a proposal to postpone the next world soccer championship competition from 1949 to 1950. It will be held in Brazil.—Associated Press.

**Cannot Yet Estimate P.I. Typhoon Damage**

Washington, Dec. 28.—Mrs Aurora Quezon, widow of the late President and chairman of the Philippine Red Cross, has cabled American Red Cross officials that it is impossible as yet to determine the extent of damage from the recent typhoon and whether assistance from the United States will be required.

The cable was in response to an offer made on Friday by the American Red Cross to provide whatever assistance was needed.

Mrs Quezon replied that a survey was being made and emergency relief being rushed to stricken areas, and that later a report would be made to Washington on whether American Red Cross aid was needed.

Officials here said that some American aid would be found necessary.

Mrs Quezon reported that Manila and 20 provinces were affected by the disaster, and the survey of needs was a large task.

Officials here point out that the Philippine Red Cross, which became entirely separate from the American Red Cross last year, was set up along the lines of the United States organization, which lays major emphasis on disaster relief. They say the Philippine Red Cross maintained 20 experts specially trained in details of typhoon relief throughout the islands.

The Philippine Red Cross comprises 35 chapters, which have moderate supplies of surgical dressings and some plasma donated by the United States military forces when they evacuated the islands.

Major emergency requirements would consist of getting canned fish and rice to areas isolated by the storm, officials revealed.—United Press.

**MacArthur Thanked**

Tokyo, Dec. 28.—In response to the message of sympathy from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, President Manuel Roxas of the Philippines Republic has sent a wire to SCAP thanking him for his "new evidence of friendship" towards the Philippines and saying it may seek SCAP's assistance from typhoon damage.

Gen. MacArthur on Saturday sent a message expressing distress at hearing the damage caused by the typhoon and offered his "help in any way."

In his reply President Roxas said: "I thank you for your offer of assistance and will avail myself of it if I should not be able to meet our immediate problems with the means at our command."—United Press.

Addressing a mass meeting of over 100 Jewish doctors, physicians, engineers and other professional workers, Dr Kaplan, who is returning to Palestine from the United States, urged the need for early immigration to Palestine of trained professional Jews from the United States and Britain, as well as from other countries.

Dr Kaplan told his audience that the methods of recruiting such skilled personnel had already been considered in the United States and added that he would be discussing the same problem during his stay in London.

Expressing the hope that this year would see mass immigration of Jews into Palestine, Dr Kaplan said: "We need all Jews we can get, but the strength of Palestine lies in our ability to develop a modern economy. We must bring in science and skill from other countries."—Reuter.

The king is suffering from a recurrence of typhoid fever.—Reuter.

**TO-DAY'S BROADCAST**

H.K.T. 6. Studio: Hospital Requests Half Hour. Presented by Ethel Holmes Brown. 8.30. B.B.C. Transmission Service: "Ambrose and Anne" London Relay. News: 7.15. Studio: "I Like What I Like" Presented by Clara Standish. 7.45. Studio: Talk on "Fashions" by Jane Richards. 7.50. Radio Costa at the Piano: B.B.C. Transmission Service: "Fun" in Japanese. 8.15. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 8.30. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 8.45. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 9.00. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 9.15. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 9.30. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 9.45. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 10.00. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 10.15. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 10.30. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 10.45. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 11.00. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 11.15. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 11.30. Studio: "The Young Man" in Japanese. 11.45. 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